No. 13,407.

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TWO CENTS.

Nearly \$500,000 Asked For to Complete the New Post Office.

BETTERMENTS MADE IN THE BUILDING

Many Wise Changes of the Original Plans.

Speaker Reed today received a communication from Secretary Carlisle asking an additional appropriation of \$470,000 for the completion of the Washington city post office. This increase, he says, is necessitated by charges in plays to better the brilding and to furnish accommodations for numerous government offices now occupying rented quarters. Secretary Carlisle's letter states that the limit of the cost of the hu'lding as fixed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, is \$2,000,000. The cost of the contracts and contingent expenses to date is about \$1,521,270.66, leaving a balance for the completion of the building of \$378,720.34. "The work necessary to complete the building," he continues, "consists of the

brick and terra cotta floor, arches and partitions, plastering, plumbing, iron stairs, joining and marble work, vault doors, heating apparatus, elevators and approaches; and from estimates made in the effice of the supervising architect of this department it appears that \$355,000 will be neces sary to complete the building as now de-

Room for Many Offices Provided.

"Besides this amount the sum of \$65,000 will be required to provide the building with an independent light and power plant, and \$50,000 for carrying out a contemplated change in the plan of the six upper stories, by which additional room will be made available for the rallway mail service, the bureau of statistics, the Department of Labor, the offices of education, Indian affairs and the geological survey, the United States civil service commission, the bureau of ethnology and the various other government offices now occupying rented quarters in the city, it being the desire of the Treas-ury Department to afford office accommodations in the new building for all these branches of the government service. The two last mentioned items, aggregating \$115,-639, were not included in the original esti-

The Secretary says that from this it appears that an additional appropriation of \$170,006 will be necessary to complete the building, and recommends that the amount be appropriated for that purpose.

#### Recterments of the Building.

"The above appropriation of \$555,000," he continue, "is made necessary by the fact that certain betterments were made in the building which were not contemplated in the original official estimate, but which were deemed necessary by the different supervising architects of this department for the proper adaptation of the edifice for the purposes intended. The betterments, besides there for the light and power plant, and incressed floor area, are briefly enumerated as follows:

"In the month of March, 1892, the design of the building was changed so as to provide a basement and eight stories, in lieu of basement, six stories and attic, and stone dormers in lieu of fron; this also incidentally necessitated the heightening of the tower some six feet above the main roof. thereby increasing the cost of the building

## Other Improvements.

"In the month of October, 1893, areas which were not originally intended were designed along each front of the building to permit increasing the size of basement openings and thereby making available for post office purposes a portion of said basement, which betterment cost the sum of \$60,000. The entire stone facing above the second story was changed July 12, 1894. from quarry-faced work to fine dress work at a cost of \$230,000. The supervising architect then in office strongly recommended this betterment, and stated that, in his opinion, it could be done and the building completed within the limit of the original appropriation, but further construction has developed the incorrectness of this judg-

Secretary Carlisle's communication was referred to the committee on appropria-tions, as the money for this building is provided in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

## THE POSTAL MUSEUM.

An Interesting Exhibit Opened Today in the Department.

The Postal Museum, which has been slowly organizing during the past two or three years under the fostering care of many of the old officials of the Post Office Department, was opened today in its spaclous and pleasant quarters on the ground floor of the F street side of the department building. A large part of the museum was shown in the Atlanta exposition, and has but recently been returned to Washington, in charge of F. R. Slack, an old department official, who has taken great interest in the museum, and is constantly on the lookout for appropriate additions to it.

The aim has been, in gathering this collection of postal exhibits, to make it instructive as well as entertaining, and it embraces a representative collection of pos-tal devices from all parts of the world, so class on a visit to the depriment may, by a that all postmasters and railway mail offifew hours' study in the museum, acquire knowledge of how things are done by postal authorities elsewhere.

The museum is reached from the east en-trance on the F street wing, and is a large room well light don the east and west side from the court. The ceiling is high, giving an excellent opportunity for the display of large collections of postage stamps of this country and others in the postal union, together with many photographs of mail cars, coaches, and various postal devices.

## The Board of Trade.

An important meeting of the board of trade will be held next Tuesday evening at 7:30 in the hall of the Builders' Exchange, the subject for consideration to be the public health and sanitation of the city. Addresses will be delivered by gentlemen who have made exhaustive study of the causes of disease and the means of prevention. The meeting will be in charge of the committee on public health of the board of trade, which is composed of Dr. S. C. Busey, chairman; Thomas P. Woodward, Dr. W. W. Johnston, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, W. S. Thompson, S. S. Shedd, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson and Dr. W. P. C. Hazen. The program is now being arranged, and will be announced in the near future.

Agricultural Exhibit at Vienna. The Department of State has been officially notified that an international exhibition of agricultural machinery will be held at Vienna; Austria, from the 9th to the 14th of May, 1886. This country is invited to participate in the exhibition. Exhibits sent from the United States will be readmitted duty free, under the provis-ions of the tariff act now in force.

MORE MONEY NEEDED HELP FOR CUBA

Congress Uncertain as to the Most Ef fective Action.

A Word of Encouragement From the President Would He Valuable.

Never since hostilities first Legan have the administration's real inclinations in this Cuban business been of so much mo ment as at this present hour. Congress is face to face with the question of action, MR. CARLISLE'S LETTER and will take action friendly to Cuba, but is divided in the circumstances that exist as to what means may be made the most effective.

It is not known that the President is not in sympathy with the insurgents, but there is a fear that he is not, and hence the effort of the Senate committee on foreign relations to go as far as Congress may go to help the Cubans without the President's assistance. Hence the majority report from that committee of a concurrent resolution according belligerent rights to the insurgents as an act independent of the President's sanction. But that will be but little more than an expression of sympathy. It will not accomplish what the insurgents expect, or what Congress really desires that they shall receive. The question has even been raised respecting the power of Congress to proceed in that

The Thing That Should Be Done.

Mr. Cameron's minority proposition is regarded as being the proper caper. That requests the President to interpose his friendly offices-that is, the friendly offices of this government-toward securing the independence of Cuba. The Senate desires incependence of Cuba. The Senate desires that, and would pass the Cameron resolution speedily with any assurance of cooperation at the White House, But such assurance is lacking. The President might, as in other cases—in the case of the Armenian resolutions for conspicuous instance—refuse to co-operate with Congress, and balk the designs of that body. He might simply pocket the deliverance, administering to Coopress as well as to the Cubans a distinct snub. Mr. Cameron, for his own part, seems to be indifferent on Cubans a distinct snub. Mr. Cameron, for his own part, seems to be indifferent on this point. He would have Congress act up to the full measure of its faith and convictions, leaving the President to take the responsibility of antagonizing public sentiment in the United States, if he chooses to do so.

President's Course Regretted. The President's course-hostile in effect, though not in open expression-is very much regretted by some of the warmest of his admirers. He has received some pointed suggestions on the subject from men who have differed from him on no other proposition. And these men have been hoping for a change on his part. Is there not the fullest justification for a change in the situation itself? If, through abundant caution, the President, at the outset and for long time, could not see his way clear to use friendly offices for Cuba, ought he to hesitate a moment when Spain discards ner policy of conciliation and adopts that of extermination?—when she recalls Campos and commissions Weyler? At a time when the administration is considering the question of protecting the seal herds of the Pacific ocean, cannot consideration be given to the protection of human helius—near patchbars and friends. icy of conciliation and man beings—near reighbors and friends— on the island of Cuba? Is the cruel and ndiscriminate slaughter of swimming animals so much more reprehensible than the indiscriminate slaughter of human beings? Is the Canadian or the Russian poacher on

the preserves of the open sea so much worse than the Spanish poacher on the preserves of humanity? A Word of Encouragement. A word of encouragement from the President at this time, or from somebody authorized to speak for him, would serve a

very valuable purpose. But nobody seems to feel hopeful of such help for Cuba. WAS DESERTED.

Woman and Child Sent Back to Baltimore.

"I belong in Baltimore, my husband has deserted me and I want to be sent home.' This is what a woman said as she entered police headquarters today. She carried in her arms an infant, which she says is only five weeks old.

"I can't work with this baby in my arms," she said, "and the only hope I have is to get back to Baltimore, where my sister lives."

The distressed woman, who appears to be about forty years old, gave her name as Elizabeth Glidden, and said she came here yesterday with her husband, George Glidden, who is a music teacher. When they den, who is a music teacher. When they left their home, on Cedar avenue, she said, they came here with the intention of remaining. Her husband intended to teach music, because he was not doing so well

in Baltimore.
"I had 60 cents of my own money when I came here," she said, "but he has that now, and I am without a cent. He left me and returned to Baltimore.'

Mrs. Glidden said that she had stopper at a house near the Baltimore and Ohio lepot, and when she wanted to find police headquarters to ask for assistance, she did not even have car fare, but had to walk through the cold wind until she was fairly plown into headquarters. She was fairly well clad, and had the little child wrapped in a blanket. The child seemed to give her much more uneasiness than did the loss of her husband, for she was afraid the in-fant could not stand the cold winds without contracting a severe cold and propably

Detective Sergeant Robert Johnson, who listened to the sad tale of woe, showed the woman to Sanitary Officer Frank's ofdee, where she repeated what she had already said.

Sanitary Officer Frank heard what she had to say and put her on the first train

MISSING FOR YEARS.

Walter S. Hawk Disappeared and is Found Again.

Thirteen years ago a young man named Walter Scott Hawk, whose mother lives in Missouri and whos brother is deputy sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, left his home and went to sea. It was known that he sailed on the ship Catherine n 1833, which was wrecked off Cape Verde Islands. He was saved from the wreck and carried to St. Johns, Porto Rico, and left in charge of the English consul as a shipwrecked mariner. Just what became of him after this thrilling experience his relatives did not know, and as he falled to communicate with them they feared the worst had happened and had about concluded that he

Indirectly his mother and brother heard of him, but as he did not write to them they became alarmed and finally concluded to have Inspector Hollinberger send out a descriptive circular. This was done two

Copies of this circular were sent all over the country, and now Mrs. Hawk is perhaps the happiest woman in the United States, for her boy, whom she supposed was dead, is alive and doing well. He is located at a place called Miami, Dade county, Fla., and he seemed very much surprised to learn of the anytime inquiries that were media for the anxious inquiries that were made for

Information of the finding of the missing man has also been received by the police department, and it is likely that the mother

THE WATER SUPPLY CLAIMS HIS WIFE MILLIONS DIVIDED

Proposed Completion of the New Reservoir.

GEN. CRAIGHILL WRITES A LETTER

Commissioners in Favor of Finishing the Tunnel.

CAPT. BURRIS' REPORT

The prospects for increasing the water supply of Washington are very good if the Senate committee on the District of Columbia succeeds in carrying out its plan for this purpose. A few days ago Mr. Mc-Millan introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for the completion of the Washington aqueduct tunnel. Gen. W. P. Craighill, chief of engineers, has, in response to a communication sent to him by Senator McMillan, made reply in regard to the cost of completing the Howard University reservoir, which will be added to Mr. McMillan's bill, as it is a necessary part of the washington, and should proceed in connection with the work of perfecting the reservoir. Gen. Craighill submitted the following, which will be added to Mr. Mc-Miller's bill accommendate. Millan's bill as an amendment:

hereby authorized and directed to resume work on the Washington aqueduct tunnel and its accessories at the Howard University reservoir, authorized by section 2 of the act of Congress, approved July 15, 1882, entitled 'An act to increase the water sup-ply of the city of Washington and for other purposes,' and to presecute and complete

the same "The work on the said tunnel and access sories will be carried on in accordance with the plans of the board of experts, as set forth in its report dated January 17, 1896, which plans have been approved by the chief of engineers and the Secretary of War, and to carry out the provisions of this resolution the balance remaining unexpended made by July 15, 1882, and by subsequent acts for said purpose, amounting to \$266,743.38, is hereby made immediately available for expenditure, to be applied to such parts of the works and in such order as to time as the Secretary of War may deem necessary to promote as soon as practicable the completion of the entire system of said works; and the fur-ther sum of \$831,267.30 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available (of this sum \$333,254 to be applied to the comple-tion of the tunnel and its accessories and \$198,013.30 to be applied to the completion of the reservoir). Provided, that the sums herein set apart and appropriated shall be expended after the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the chief of engineers, and the work shall be carried on by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may deem best for the

At a meeting of the Senate this morning Mr. McMillan was authorized to report favorably his bill No. 2122, to provide for the completion of the Washington aqueduct tunnel, and this will be done with the above provision as an amendment. This gives a complete plan for increasing the water supply of the city and it receives the hearty approval of all the members of the committee. It is believed that the measure will receive the surport of the House com-mittee on the District of Columbia.

Favored by the Commissioners. The Commissioners today returned to Senator McMillan with their approval the bill which has for its object the completion of the Washington aqueduct. They inclose the following report of Capt. Burr, the engineer officer in charge of the water de-

"The object of this bill is to authorize and require the completion of the Washington aqueduct tunnel in accordance with the report of the plans of the board of experts as port of the plans of the board of experts as set forth in its report dated January 17, 1896, and to make appropriation of the amount estimated by that board as neces-sary for the completion of that work about \$900,000.

"The Washington aqueduct tunnel is one portion of a general plan for increasing the water supply of the city of Washington. The plan for this increase in the water supply, authorized by act of Congress of July 15, 1882, includes the construction of additional reservoir facilities (the Howard University reservoir, the connection of the new reservoir with the existing reservoir and with the Washington aqueduct, the laying of mains from the new reservoir to he city, the extension and raising of the

dam at Great Falls, &c.
"Of these, the two last have been completed or are now provided for. To com-plete the system there remain the new reservoir and the link connecting it with the present supply; that is, the Washington aqueduct tunnel. The completion of this tunnel alone, as provided in the present bill, would still leave the system incomplete and unserviceable. The completion of the new reservoir should be provided for at the

It is Feasible.

"The act of March 2, 1895, provided for an examination and report upon the completion of both tunnel and reservoir. In accordance therewith a report was made by G. D. Knight, corps of engineers upon both the tunnel and reservoir, and by board of experts upon the tunnel alone These reports are to be found in House of Representatives Doc. 166, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, of which a copy is in-closed herewith. The board of experts unanimously reports that it is feasible to complete the tunnel, with its appurteninces, ready for service, for the sum of \$897,837, and that it knows of no more pnomical method for bringing an increased water supply from the reservoir in Georgetown to Washington. This estimate les the completion only of the tunne and its special appurtenances. It does not include the completion of the new reservoir.

Both Needed.

"The judgment of the chief of engineers, United States army, in which the Secretary of War concurs, is 'that the tunnel should be completed as soon as possible, and that the new reservoir should be completed as speedily as possible. Major Knight, in his report, estimates the cost of completing the reservoir at \$111,955 (H. R. Doc. 166, p. 37), and to provide for this work the amount appropriated in this bill should be to appropriated in this bill should be in reased by say \$112,000.

"The importance to the city of Washington of the completion of this system for increasing the water supply cannot be overestimated. At the time work was stopped on this improvement temporary relief was afforded by the laying of one 48-inch main, which in 1889 was expected, with the other mains, to furnish a supply sufficient for fifteen years. But in six years the con-sumption of water has increased to such an extent, due to the rapid growth of the city and the increasing demand for water facilities, that the supply mains are large-ly overtaxed. The condition of the water supply is little or no better than before the 48-inch main was laid, and the supply at some points, notably on Capitol Hill, is more deficient than at that time. No relief can be expected until the supply is increased. If prompt action is taken, about two years must elapse before an increase can be had through the completion of the can be nad through the completion of the tunnel, and both discomfort and danger must be experienced at times by residents in the higher localities, even if this work is undertaken at once. The completion of the tunnel and the new reservoir should be commenced without delay, and pushed with all practicable speed. The passage of a bill making appropriation for this work is most urgently recommended."

Private Bowles Answers His Father-in-Law.

Mrs. Anderson Approves the Marriage -The Little Bride Followed Her Parents' Example.

Joseph T. Bowles, one of Uncle Sam's soldiers, stationed at the Washington arsenal, and whose marriage to Maggie Anderson the girl's father, Joseph F. Anderson, prays be annulled, today filed his answer through Attorney Campbell Carrington. The father claimed that the girl but reached the age of fourteen years last November, and that Bowles imposed upon her youth by taking her over to Baltimore the 23d of last month and there marrying her. In order to marry the child, her father charged that Bowles represented her age to be eighteen years to the officiating minister, and, to further carry out the deception, Mr. Anderson alleged that his child was dressed in a long dress, whereas her ord-mary dress reaches just below her knees. He therefore prayed the court to annul the marriage, and also prayed the court to restrain Bowles from in any way visiting or interfering with the youthful bride. Judge Hagner made the girl a ward of the court and temporarily restrained her husband, as her father prayed be done.

His Explanation.

Bowles says he is a private in battery M, fourth United States artillery, and that his term of service will expire the 21st of next month. He denies that he practiced any artifice, deception or fraud upon the girl, "save that of telling her of his true love for her and his wish to make her his wife." He is twenty-two years of age, he explains, of good family, his parents residing near Atlanta, Ga., being persons of means. They will, he says, be pleased to receive both him and his wife when no longer a soldier in Uncle Samuel's army is he. His love for his wife, declares Private Bowles, is equaled only by her love for him, and he dispo a popular impression by asserting that his mother-in-law highly regards him, and is extremely anxious that he and Maggle shall live together as husband and wife. Indeed, Private Bowles says that not only is he and always has been an honest, industrious young man, but also says that there can be but one objection to him, and that is that ne wears the uniform of a soldier in the United States army, which, he declares, is a matter of pride to him, and should be to his wife and her family.

That he has always been a good, true

soldier, Mr. Bowles shows by annexing a letter from the captain of his battery, in which he is given an unquestionably good character and commended to all with whom he may be brought in centact.

The mother of his wife, says Bowles, not orly desires that they shall live together, but, he states, his wife has dally importuned her father not to separate two fond, loving beings, the alleged cruel parent excusing himself by explaining that his daugh-ter is under the control of the court, he being, therefore, powerless to effect the re-

The Mother Approves.

Accompanying Private Bowles' answer which he concludes by asking the court to give him back his wife, is the affidavit of his mother-in-law, Mary E. Anderson Unlike the traditional wife's maternal parent, Mrs. Anderson speaks in no uncertain terms volumes in praise of her son-in-law, who, she declares, is a manly young man, of a most excellent reputation for industry, honesty, morality and bonor. He has treated his wife, she says with the greatest consideration and affec

Mrs. Bowles declares, too, that she has the interest of her daughter more at heart than has any other human being, and that it is her wish that the young couple shall ive together as husband and wife diately upon the young man's discharge from the army. The girl's mother plays that she was but fourteen years of age when she married Maggie's father, a marriage which she has never regretted. Therefore, she does not propose to find fault with her daughter for following mamma's example, especially as Mr. Anderson did not ask the consent of her (Mrs Anderson's) parents to their marriage. So declaring that the girl's parents should not condemn or seek to interfere with the young people after having set them the example, Mrs. Bowles also prays the court e, Mrs. Bowles also prays the court "Bless you, my children, may you to say, "Bless ever be happy."

## WALLER RELEASED TODAY.

He Will Be Provided With Transpor tation to America.

Secretary Olney received a cablegram to day from Ambassador Eustis announcing that Waller, the ex-consul to Madagascar was released from fall today. It is expected that Waller will join his family in the United States.

As Waller is entirely destitute of means Ambassador Eustis has been authorized by Secretary Olney to provide him with transportation to the United States. He has been in prison for nearly a year, having been arrested by the French authorities on the 5th of March last, in Madagascar, and afterward being kept in confinement in the

m.litary prison in France. eason to be gratified at the outcome of the case, which, as revealed by the cor-respondence on the subject, came nearer than the public was aware at one time of leading to an actual severance of diplo matic relations between the two great republics. The point at issue was not whether Waller was guilty of the offense charged against him, but resolved itself into a question as to whether our government had the right to insist upon satisfying itself that the American citizen had had justice. As the evidence upon which he was convicted was finally exhibited Ambassador Eustis, cur government was entirely satisfied, though it was incidentally shown that there could be no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, as was conceded by President Cleveland himself.

DELAYED BY THE ICE. Washington Monument on Barge

at the Navy Yard. The granite monument which is to mark the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield Westmoreland county, Va., has arrived in this city from Buffalo, and wil not be sent forward to its destination for a month yet. The granite base and column are on barges at the navy yard waiting for the ice to get out of the river before starting on the eighty-mile journey to Wakefield. The transportation and erection of the monu-ment are in charge of Mr. Wm. J. Craw-ford of Buffalo, the designer, subject to the approval of Col. J. M. Wilson, corps of en-

gineers. It is expected that the monumen

will be in position and ready for dedication

about the 1st of April.

Received by Mis. Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland today received, by appointment, the members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now in annual session in this city. The reception took place in the blue parlor, and there were several hundred callers. The delegates were preceded by about one hundred children, wearing badges, members of the juvenile branch of the society, in which Mrs. Cleveland is deeply interested, and of which the two older Cleveland children are which the two older Cleveland children are way here to assist in making some settle-members.

The Central Pacific Railroad and the Big Four.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S INTERESTING STURY

Shares Received by Stanford, Hopkins, Crocker and Himself.

PROUD OF HIS ENEMIES

The Senate committee on Pacific railroads was,in session today, with Mr. Huntington still on the stand and Senator Morgan acting as interrogator-in-chief. The inquiry was continued on the lines of the report made by the Pattison commission. Mr. Huntington asserted that many of the statements made in the report were the result of mere street talk in San Francisco. He was asked if it was true, as was stated in the late Senator Stanford's testimony before that commission, that Huntington, Stanford, Hopkins and Crocker had each received \$13,000,000 in stock after the completion of the Central Pacific, and replied that this statement did not accord with his recollection. The four had received \$45,-000,000 in stock in the aggregate, and it

had been divided equally. Senator Morgan pressed the inquiry in regard to the destruction of the books of the Contract and Finance Company and quoted the statements of witnesses who had told the Pattison commission that the had told the Patisson commission that the books were then in existence. Mr. Hunt-ington leclared they were not, and said the witnesses who had given this testi-mony were not reliable. "Are you," asked Senator Morgan, "in-

different to public cpin.on."
"I am satisfied," Mr. Huntington replied, If one man thinks well of me, and that is

Large Dividends Declared. Mr. Huntington said in reply to ques-

tions that the Central Pacific had paid dividends to its stockholders for several years after its completion, and that, according to his recollection the four principal stockholders, himself, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins, had each received about \$2,000,000 as dividends. These dividends were, he declared, legitimate, and in no way forced Speaking of the San Francisco mass meeting on January 18 last, at which a strong memorial to Congress against the Huntington management was adopted, and

at which it was said there were 13,000 people, Ar. Huntington declared that there were only fifty-two persons there. The committee adjourned until next Fri-day to give Mr. Huntington an opportunity to examine the Patterson report, with the view of making his statement on the points developed in the document.

Proud of His Enemies.

remarked that he wanted to give Huntington an opportunity to Mr. Huntington replied that it would take one hundred years to reply to all that his enemies had said of him. "I have a great many enemies," he said, "and I am proud of them, for I have always hewed to the line, and where there were fingers in the way they were pretty

He said that while he was satisfied that the Patcison commission had done the best it could, he still regarded it as so many words thrown into the a.r. and he was satisfied that the public at large would judge h.m. by the work he had all the still be the st h.m by the work he had done rather than by the reports put out against him. Sena-tor Morgan told Mr. Huntington, in reply to this, that he felt confident that Congress would accept the statements made by the commission unless he could refute inem. Mr. Huntington prom.sed to read the report and make his reply at the next sitting.

A DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF.

A Head of the Scientific Bureaus Desired by Secretary Morton.

It appears that Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department desires greatly to have Congress authorize the appointment of a director-in-chief of scientific bureaus and investigations, to serve during good behavior, to have the authority to act as assistant secretary, to perform such other have a salary of \$6,000. An amendment to the appropriation bill for the Agricultural Department will be proposed in the above form by Mr. Proctor understood that Secretary Morton

desires to have Dr. Dabney, who occupies an important position under his department, appointed to this position, and is doing all he can to secure the adoption of the mendment. Secretary Morton has amendment. Secretary Morton has sent out, it is said, to many scientific men a cir-cular, asking indorsements of his project, which he believes is greatly in the interest of the work of the department. It is understood that considerable opposition will be shown to this amendment, because it provides a life position of a very important character, and because it will place the appointee of a democratic Secretary in a position from which it might be difficult to re-

THE NEW JUDGE ADVOCATE.

He Will Remain on Duty at the War Department.

Maj. J. N. Morrison, recently nominated as judge advocate, with the rank of major, has been confirmed by the Senate, despite the alleged opposition on the part of army officers. He will remain on duty at the War Department as principal assistant to the judge advocate general, a detail not received with much favor by the older officers of the law department, who feel, it is said, that they are more entitled to the advantages attending a residence in Washington. Maj. Morrison will become a lieutenant colonel in five years, and until then his pay will be \$3,076 a year, or \$1,000 more than he received as chief clerk of the office. In the natural course of events he is likely to become judge advocate general of the army, with the rank and pay and allowances of a brigadier general. The action of the Senate in his case is accepted as showing a preference for the appointmen of civilians to vacancles in the law department of the army.

In the Hands of His Friends. All the republican Representatives of

Pennsylvania, except Dalzell, Stahle and Huff, have signed a letter to Senator Quay, Huff, have signed a reaction to urging him to be a candidate for the re-urging him to be a candidate for the republican presidential nomination. Mr. Quay responded, in substance, that he was in the hands of his friends

A Full Cabinet Meeting. The cabinet meeting today was attended by all the members, including Secretary Carlisle, who was in Trenton, N. J., yester-

day as a witness in the Brockway coun-

terfeiting case, and Secretary Lamont, who went to New York to attend the hearing of the case of the East River Bridge Company. Sir Charles Tupper's Mission. WINNIPEG, Man., February 21.-Sir. Charles Tupper is understood to be on his

TWO NEW YORK BOSSES

A Supposed Political Deal Between Messrs. Platt and Croker.

The Former to Carry the State for the Republicans and Turn Over the City.

In the decision of the reform republicans of New York city not to bolt the recent party reorganization there, Thomas C. Platt has achieved a triumph. How long he is likely to enjoy it, or while enjoying it how many tricks he can turn with it, remains to be seen. But he undoubtedly holds the reins at present, and, as a rule, he driver

hard while on the box.

worth.

On the Anxlows Beach. For at least a fortnight Mr. Platt had been playing on the edge of a precipice. The reform element had investigated his city enrollment and found it full of fraud. They protested bliterly against the work, and took steps to organize a bolt. Some very prominent men were at the head of the novement. The situation grew to be very serious, and Mr. Platt got nervous. A bolt plans. The Morton boom even was threatto be his salvation. He managed to marshal upon his side the influence of Gov. Morton. and by that means has succeeded in dis arming the opposition for the time being He will proceed now with his schemes, and play out his game for all that it may be

Platt and Croker.

There is some interesting talk in political circles about both Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker. The accusation has often been made that as party bosses they work together at times for mutual benefit. When Tammany is in control in town Mr. Platt is pleasantly remembered, and when Mr. Platt elects a state legislature Mr. Croker has no occasion greatly to regret it.

The present condition of things local and national is said to have drawn the two mer more closely together than ever. The republicans are in power in New York city but Mr. Platt does not rejoice. He complains that he and his friends are on the black list—make up the black list—at city hall. The belief is, indeed, that he farebetter in the way of patronage when Tam many was in power than he does now. Mr Croker was more generous in the way of "divvy" than Mr. Strong is. The democraare in control of the national patronage but Mr. Croker does not rejoice. Tam many has got next to nothing from the administration. Mr. Croker, in an interview given just before sailing on Wedner day, confessed how little interest he took in the national situation. He declared that unless Mr. Whitney would consent to accept the democratic nomination for Presi dent-something he hardly felt justified in hoping for-his interest in the convention's work would be slim.

The Probable Deal.

Here, then, is the basis of an expected deal. Mr. Croker wants to return to power aight. The railway tickets will not cost in New York city, and Mr. Platt, after his experience with Mr. Strong, is willing that he should. Mr. Platt was to land New answer the aspersions cast upon him, but | York in the republican column this year in the national race, and Mr. Croker, after his experience with Mr. Cleveland, is willing that he should. Will they play, therefore as of yore into each other's hands? It Tammany retakes the town Mr. Platt shal not suffer. Favors extended in the past will again be extended. If Mr. Piatt's mar captures the presidency, and Mr. Platt re ceives as his individual reward on imporant appointment—as Secretary of the Treasury, say—well and good, and very well for Mr. Croke: That will take Mr Platt out of town and devolve the republican leadership on some lieutenant and ena-ble Mr. Croker more than ever to have his own way.

Meanwhile Mr. Croker sails away, to be gone until August, leaving Mr. Platt ful swing in setting up the peas for republicar success in November.

PRESIDENT WAITE'S DEATH.

Railway Magnate Stricken Down in His Private Car. COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 21.-Chris topher Champlin Walte, president of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo rail-

way, died today in his private car in the

Columbus yard. Pneumonia, complicated

with heart trouble, caused death. Pneumonia was contracted by coming out of a warm room at Jackson. Ohio, in which duties as the Secretary may direct and to a banquet had been held in honor of the opening of a branch line from McArthur Junction to Jackson, thus acquiring entrance to a new coal field for this road, and one of the finest in Ohio. Mr. Waite had carried this work through, and at the climax of his success he was stricken down He was ill seven days. He was a son of the late Chief Justice

Waite, and was fifty-three years of age. He entered the railroad service as assistant civil engineer, July, 1864, on the Renselaer and Saratoga road. He was chief engineer in 1867 of the preliminary survey of the road from Columbus to Toledo, now part of the C., T. V. and T. system. He made surveys for other new lines, and finally became vice president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and from thence came to the Hock ing Valley. Mr. Waite was a member of the American Society of Engineers, presiden of a children's hospital, trustee of the On'o Home for Epileptics, president of the Co-lumbus Engineers' Club, and a great patron and friend of art. In a word, he was a busy and useful man to the public, as well as to his railroad company.

Mrs. Walte and her two children, Harry and Ellsworth; Mr. R. Waite of Cincinnati Tracey Guthrie and the doctors were present when Mr. Waite died.

BECAUSE SHE REFUSED HIM. Daniel Ressler Fatally Shoots His

Cousin. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., February 21.-Daniel Ressler of Cramer, Pa., yesterday shot and fatally wounded his cousin, Ella Ressler aged eighteen years, and then shot himself in the head. Jealousy, prompted by a refusal of the girl to marry him, caused the act. Ressler had made frequent pro posais to the girl, which were refused. He had made many threats to kill the girl, and twice armed himself and lay in wait for her, but the weapon, a pistol, was taken away from him both times. He had a had reputation and drank heavily at times, which was one of the reasons why the girl refused to marry him.

Grand Jury Indictments The following indictments were returned

by the grand jury this afternoon: Arthur H. Harris, false pretenses; William Miller, alias Fields, larceny; Abraham Banks, do.; James H. Dickinson, adultery; Walter Sesco, larceny from the person; James Willis, second offense of petty larceny; Samuel Jones, setting up a gaming table; Samuel R. Beach, faise pretenses. The charge of grand larceny against William Hunt was

For Divorce. James Beverly today petitioned for a di-

vorce from Sophia Beverly, to whom he was married here July 8, 1891, her maiden name being Burnbry. They lived together until March, 1893, when, he charges, his wife deserted and abandoned him. No children of theirs live, he states. The petitioner is represented by Attorney J. A. Johnson.

# PREPARING TO FIGHT

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Fitzsimmons and Maher on the Way to the Battle Ground.

RING TO BE PITCHED IN MEXICO

Place Almost Inaccessible for Troops.

RECORDS OF THE MEN

EL PASO, Texas, February 21. - The Southern Pacific train, carrying the prize fight party, reached Sanderson, Texas, two and ene-half hours' run from Langley, at 11:15 a.m., central time.

SANDERSON, Texas, February 21.-The rain on the Southern Pacific road which oft El Paso at 10 o'clock last night with the orize fighters and their followers, will reach Langley, on the Mexican border, at 10:35 oday, and the present expectation is that he cars containing the prize fighters will be set out either at that station or at Shuma or Viaduct, two stations within fifteen miles of there; that the party will cross the to Grande river into the Mexican state of Connuila, and that the ring will be pitched at the foot of Mosquito mountain.

The region is very inaccessible to Mexican troops, the mountains dropping close to the dge of the river, and it is expected that the ight will take place in one of the valleys on the river bank.

EL PASO, Texas., February 21.-The fight train on the Southern Pacific railroad is reported to be two hours late. It is within 100 miles of Langley and is expected to arrive iere at 2.30 central time.

TABER, Texas, February 21.-The train of the Seuthern Pacific, carrying the prize ight party, has just passed this station. It s two hours late. It is due on the present schedule to reach Langley, 156 miles east of ere, the supposed battle ground, about 3:30. It is thought expectagly doubtful whether the arrangements can be perfected o as to pull the night off before dark, in which case it will be postponed until early omorrow morning. The party was all tell and in good spirits when the train assed here.

Departure From El Paso.

The departure from El Puso last night was attended with mystery. A notice had neen posted on the door and on the fron calling surrounding the office of Stuart, eading as follows:

"Those intending to witness the fight will have to be at this office at 9:30 o'clock toover \$12 for the round trip." The sale of tickets was fairly brisk. Each buyer was told that if he would keep his seat, pay his fare and put a curb upon his patience until he was instructed to disem-

park he would surely see the battle. The directions were given to the admirers of Jugilsm at Stuart's office at 9:45 o'clock, s promised. Each person was told simply to take the 0:15 o'clock train going south and ask no juestions. Not another plece of informa-

ion was given to anybody. Stuart absolutely refused to tell his losest friends, and even E. J. Rector and

en who are to build the ring are in Rush for the Train.

There were 1,500 persons packed inside the post office and on the sidewalk and icross the street, until the high steps leadng to the post office became crowded by the overflowing. When the definite announcement was made there was a frantic rush for the depot and wild endeavors to ccure berths in sleepers, for it also beame known that the trap would last all light and that no move would be pon the battle ground until daylight at the earliest

At 10:15 o'clock the train rolled out of the lepot and started on its way toward the oattle ground.

The Battlefield.

The Mexican frontier opposite Langiry s a barren desert in the state of Coahulla. There is no Mexican town within fifty miles and no military post within a two days' march. For Mexican troops to reach the place by rail they would be compelled to run over a branch of the Mexican Central to Spofford, Tex., and thence over a hun-fred miles on the Southern Pacific. The place selected by Dan Stuart appears to be so far from civilization that even the spec-

tators need two nights and a day to get THE TWO PUGILISTS.

Ring Record of Peter Maher and

Robert Fitzsimmons. Peter Maher was born in Gaiway, Ireand, March 16, 1809, and is five feet elevon and three-quarters inches tall. His first public encounter was with Martin O'Hara, whom he defeated in two rounds in 1888. He teat Tim O'Dougherty in three rounds and boxed a four-round draw with Robert Hair, amateur champion of England, and knocked out John Soonan in five rounds. He won John L. Sullivan's competition in Dublic, defeating Jack Wallis, Tow Wal-'ers and Larry Drew in three-round bouts. He met Peter Jackson in Dublin in 1889. They were to have boxed four rounds, but Maher boxed only two. He knocked out Alf. Bowman in six rounds and Gus Lam-lert in one round. He arrived in New York October 7, 1831, and defeated Davis n four rounds, Tim Daily in one, Jack Pallon in two and Jack Smith and Saflor Brown in one round each on the same evening. Beat Joe God'rey in one round n 1892, and scored a victory over Val Plood. Maher was beaten by Flizsimmons at New Orleans, but since then has knocked out "Coffee Cooler" Craig and Steve O'Donnell. He has never whipped a really

first-clas; man. One of his worst exhibi-tions was with 3ce Goddard before the Coney Island Athletic Club, December 8, 1892, Joe knocking him out in three rounds, Robert Fitzsimmons.

Robert Fitzsimmens was born in Cornwall, England, June 4, 1862. His height is 5 feet 11 3-4 inches. His first fighting was done in New Zealand in 1880, when he won the amateur championship by defeating five men in a tournament managed by Jem Mace. One of his opponents on this occasion was Herbert Slade. His more noted fights were as follows: With Jim Hall, at Sydney, February 20, 1890, four rounds Sydney, February 20, 1850, four rounds, lost; with Jack Dempsey, at New Orleans, January 14, 1891, thirteen rounds, won; with Peter Maher, at New Orleans, March 2, 1832, twelve rounds, won; with Joe Godfrey, at Philadelphia, May 7, 1852, one round, won; with Jim Hall, at New Orleans, March 8, 1883, four rounds, won; with Joe Choynski, Boston, June 17, 1894, five rounds, draw; with Dan Creedon, at New Orleans, September 26, 1894, won.

Ex-Gov. Robinson Better. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., February 21.-Ex-

Gov. Robinson's physicians report a change for the better in his condition this morning.